MARCH, 1788. THE NUMB. 3017.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1788.

STATE of the ACCOUNTS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, *as adjusted by the* MANAGERS, *being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the year, ending the first of the Fifth Month (May)* 1787, *laid before the* CONTRIBUTORS *at their annual meeting.*

BALANCE in the hands of the treasurer last year,				£ 803	18 7
And £ 75 15 9 continental money.					
Ditto in the hands of the Steward,				49	10 10¾
RECEIVED *this year*, viz.					
From sundries on account of bonds, principal and interest				753	11 7
From ditto on account of ground rents				196	8 6
Thirty two subscriptions amounting to				332	0 0
Seven donations amounting to	£ 25	10	0		
For a coach presented by Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fisher	60	0	0		
For this sum unclaimed by I. H.'s creditors	32	0	0		
Fines given by the Assembly of Pennsylvania	36	4	0		
From sundry signers of paper money	158	6	5		
For one third the sum arising from a grand concert, held at the German reformed church	41	12	2		
For this sum, produced by N. Webster's lectures, presented by him	35	2	6		
				388	15 1
For four years annuity, received on account of J. Mountz				48	0 0
For bills of exchange drawn by the managers on John and Robert Barclay and Co. in London, on account of the proceeds of the unclaimed shares of the Pennsylvania land Co. in London, given by an act of the British parliament to this institution, £ 514 10 2 sterling				917	19 5
For the board of pay patients,				1050	19 6
For sundry articles sold	51	3	7		
For rent of lots and tenements	17	0	0		
				68	3 7
From students and others, for the privilege of attending the practice of the hospital, use of the library, and viewing the anatomical paintings, &c.				26	12 6
For charity out of the boxes				26	15 10¼
				£ 4662	15 6½

PAID *this year*, viz.					
For sundry ground-rents purchased				£ 1633	11 3
For drawing, acknowledging, recording deeds, &c.				22	13 6
For repairing the coach presented by Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fisher				18	15 0
For a bill of exchange for £ 54 10 2 sterling remitted Peter Wynne to purchase books for the institution, at 179 per cent.				97	11 5
COMMON HOUSHOLD EXPENCES.					
For meat, flour, rice, tea, sugar, coffee, molasses, wood, coal, &c. &c. &c.				1102	5 5½
For sundry repairs done to the buildings				447	8 8½
For cloathing poor patients, linen, &c.				109	11 1½
For medicines, wine, spirit, sugar, lint, &c. for the use of apothecary's shop				118	14 7½
Wages to the steward, matron, apothecary, nurses, gardener, &c.				258	2 11
				3808	14 0½
Balance in the treasurer's hands				747	1 7
And £ 75 15 9 continental.					
Ditto in the hands of the steward				106	19 11
				£ 4662	15 6½

CAPITAL STOCK *of the* PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, *for the year* 1787.

Bonds and mortgages amounting to				£ 8999	15 2
Promissory notes, most of them old, and many of them will never be paid				1332	16 6
Subscriptions for which notes have not been obtained, old and doubtful				83	10 0
Continental and state certificates, value				202	7 0
Sundry ground rents amounting annually to £ 252 10 6, valued at				4208	15 0
A lot of ground on Germantown road, in the Northern liberties	£ 24	0	0		
One half the square next westward the hospital, with the buildings	443	17	6		
The square next eastward of ditto	1312	0	0		
				1779	17 6
				16607	1 2
Doctor John Fothergill's donation of anatomical casts and paintings				350	0 0
The lot on which the hospital is built with the improvements.					
				£ 16957	1 2

SUBSCRIPTIONS *and* DONATIONS *to the* Pennsylvania Hospital, *for the year, ending the 1st of* Fifth Month (May) 1787.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Ignatius Palyart	10	0	0
I. I. Burchell	10	0	0
Nathaniel Lewis	10	0	0
William Lewis	10	0	0
David Rittenhouse	10	0	0
Narlbro Frazer	10	0	0
William Lewis, Esquire	10	0	0
Francis and John West	10	0	0
Peter Knight	25	0	0
Joseph Few	10	0	0
William Buckley	10	0	0
John Angus	10	0	0
Joseph Blewer	10	0	0
Daniel Byrn	10	0	0
Charles West, junior	10	0	0
William Delany	10	0	0
Peter Thompson, junior	10	0	0
Frederick Kuhl	10	0	0
Samuel Meredith	10	0	0
George Eddy	10	0	0
John M'Cullogh	10	0	0
Derick Peterson	10	0	0
Dominick Joyce	10	0	0
Thomas Penrose	10	0	0
Richard Rundle	10	0	0
Henry Physic	10	0	0
Samuel Wheler	10	0	0
Carried forward,	£ 285	0	0

Brought forward,	£ 285	0	0
Isaac Hazelhurst	10	0	0
Bartholomew Wistar	10	0	0
Edward Brooks	10	0	0
Benjamin W. Morris	10	0	0
James Wilson, additional	7	0	0
	£ 332	0	0
DONATIONS.			
Asheton Humphreys	3	15	0
Nicholas Hicks	3	0	0
John Mitchell	0	15	0
James Irwine	9	0	0
—— Tabrien	3	0	0
John Davis, upholsterer	3	0	0
John Todd, junior	3	0	0
	£ 25	10	0

By a list of the names and cases of the patients, it appears there have been admitted into this hospital, within the year ending the first of the Fifth Month (May) 1787, one hundred and seventy-nine poor diseased persons, among whom were fifty-nine lunatics, or such as were disordered in their understanding.

And discharged, cured	46
Relieved	30
At their own and friends request	15
Incurable	1
Eloped	10
	102
Died	20
	122
Remaining in the house	57
	179

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *September* 14, 1787.

A transcript of the accounts of the managers of the Pennsylvania hospital for the year preceding was presented to the chair.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Willing, Mr. Whitehill, Mr. Findley and Mr. C. Moore be a committee to visit the Pennsylvania hospital, and report.

The committee appointed September 14th, to visit the Pennsylvania hospital, made report, which was read as follows, viz.

That they have performed that service, and had the pleasure to find the house in perfect good order, and the patients accommodated with an appearance of decency and comfort, highly commendable.

From the information received of the attending managers, and the observation of the committee, they think it their duty to report: That the managers and persons employed in the institution appear to have great merit in the execution of this charitable service.

To the Honorable the Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly.

Continued from our last.

3. From the Honorable THOMAS PENN Esquire, to the Trustees of the College, &c.

"Gentlemen,

"As Dr. Smith, your worthy Provost, is now on his "departure for Pennsylvania, I take this opportunity by "him to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the "11th of January 1763, and to do Justice to his conduct, "in the execution of the commission you gave him the "charge of.

"With regard to the first, I should not have thought "myself worthy the regard of those, whose good opinion "every honest man should covet, had I omitted any op- "portunity of serving such a cause, as the advancement "of your college, from whence so great advantages will, "in all probability, be derived to the inhabitants of Penn- "sylvania. The subscription which we made (£. 500 "sterling) was the act of the Proprietors, which you will "take notice of in your books; as by your letter to me, I "apprehend you conceived it to be my *private subscription*."

"With regard to Dr. Smith's conduct, in his solicitati- "ons for subscriptions, I think he merits the highest com- "mendations, and that he has laid great obligations on e- "very man who has the welfare of this institution at heart. "He has been so constantly attentive to this object, and "so zealously concerned to establish it effectually, that no "other seemed to have any place in his thoughts, or any "labour to be regarded that was necessary to serve the "cause.

"His success has been great, and I make no doubt of "your care, so to place the money out, *that the principal "sum may be secured, so as to remain a fund; the interest of which "only, or the produce of land purchased with that money, may "be applied to the support of the College, this being what the con- "tributors fully depend upon.*"

"I make no doubt, but that the College will now be car- "ried on under your direction, so as effectually to answer "every reasonable expectation, which I most heartily wish; "and assuring you of my good offices, whenever they will "contribute to so good a purpose, I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your very affectionate Friend,

THOMAS PENN.

4. From Dr. Llewellen, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, to the Rev. Morgan Edwards, then Minister of the Baptist Congregation, Philadelphia, dated April 12, 1764.

"I congratulate you also on the extraordinary success of "our common friend, Dr. Smith; you ought to welcome "him home with ringing of bells, illuminations and bon- "fires. The Professors of the College, in particular, (for "which he has collected upwards of six thousand pounds "sterling) ought to meet him at least half way from New- "York, and from thence usher him into Philadelphia, "with all the magnificence and pomp in their power. The "scholars, students and fellows, should all attend the ca- "valcade, in their proper orders and habits; and the pro- "cession should march through the principal parts of the "city, and terminate at the *Lecture Room*, or rather HALL, "where *Verses* and *Orations* in various languages, should "be delivered, in praise of the liberality and generosity "of the mother-country, of the unanimity and harmony of "Pennsylvania, and especially of the *Catholic College* of "Philadelphia, with vows for its continual prosperity and "success.

"As a *Baptist*, as a friend of learning, &c. as a hearty "approver of a plan so free and open, I would add my wish, "*quod felix faustumque sit!* As a *Graduate* of the College, as a "dutiful son of the *Alma Mater*, you will readily join "in every act of rejoicing on this account."

5. To the same purport, the Rev. Dr. STENNET, then one of the Heads of the Baptist Ministry, in London, likewise writes to the Rev. Mr. *Edwards*. His letter was also dated April 12, 1764, in which he says—

"Dr. Smith, you see, has met with great success—— "The plan is, I think, exceeding good—What some have "feared is, lest it should in time be perverted. But Dr. "Smith assures me every possible method shall be taken to "prevent an abuse of the institution."

With these testimonies in my favor, with an honest state of the amount of the collection, I was received by the *Trustees of the College*, on my return to Philadelphia, not *barely with a vote of thanks*; but by a more substantial proof of their regard, either to pay me a sum of money as a reward for my services, (£.500 being the sum proposed) or to give me £.100 pounds per annum, not as salary, or depending upon my office of PROVOST, but as a compensation for my long absence and labours in the business of the collection; and (the funds now allowing) it was afterwards agreed to erect a *house* for my better accommodation. I then expected that I was settled for life; and after *twenty-six years* faithful services, during which period I had been instrumental in the education of many of the most eminent scholars, and public characters in America, had brought at least TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS into Pennsylvania for the advancement of learning, and placed the College of Philadelphia upon the most secure and respectable foundation, in regard to its *funds*, I hoped to enjoy the remainder of my days in quiet, without being arbitrarily *dispossessed* of my *freeholds*, and without any legal trial, or even fault alledged. Far less did I think that the whole of what the Corporation of Trustees and myself had been so long labouring to establish and perpetuate, for the benefit of the College, would be given to those who neither *ploughed*, nor *sowed*, nor *reaped* for our *funds*, but, on the contrary, had injured our collections even in England; and in Carolina and Jamaica had particularly endeavoured to injure them, by sending persons at the same time to collect for the Academy at Newark, in opposition to us.—Of the truth of this, documents enough are ready to be produced, if necessary.

It appears needless in this place to call the *attention* of the General Assembly back to the violent and hasty proceedings of the majority of that house, which passed the act for taking away the College Charter. They have been fully and unanswerably stated in the memorial of the Trustees of the College, and my large memorial, both read in September, 1784; and again referred to in the *petition* now delivered.—The bill for divesting the College of its estates, &c. was brought into the House of Assembly, on Wednesday the 10th day of November, 1779, and passed into a *law* in the same sessions, only seventeen days after its origination, namely on Saturday the 27th, without regarding the prayers or remonstrances before the House, or suffering the Corporation to be heard by Council, or taking the opinion of the *Judges* concerning the legality of the measure. On the day following, although *Sunday*, the President of the State sent to demand, and from the Janitor of the House, obtained the keys of the College.

What precedents or examples those men followed in their proceedings, or whether, disdaining all former precedents, they did not glory in exhibiting themselves to the world, as an example of an iniquity yet unparalelled, let themselves declare. In the whole compass of English history only two instances, bearing the least affinity, can be found, and those in the most flagitious times, and under the direction of the most flagitious tyrants, *Cromwell* and *James II.* both bidding defiance to the laws and constitution of their country. It is well known by whose bigotted and tyrannical councils James was actuated, and the following account from *Clarendon* will leave us at no loss to determine, by whose councils, perhaps more *bigotted* and *tyrannical* still, *Cromwell* and his Parliament were actuated, in their proceedings against the two Universities of England.

"The visitation of the University of Oxford was begun "in the year 1647, by certain persons delegated by Par- "liament, and was not finished 'till the following year, "in which the Earl of Pembroke, (says Lord *Clarendon*) "out of the extreme weakness of his understanding, and

" miſerable compliance of his nature, ſuffered himſelf to be made " a property in joining with *Brent*, *Prynne*, and ſome *Committee-* " *Men*, and PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS, as Commiſſioners to " reform the diſcipline and erroneous doctrine of that famous " Univerſity, by the rule of the COVENANT which was the " ſtandard of all men's learning and ability to govern, all men of " that quality being required to ſubſcribe that teſt, which the " whole body of the univerſity, upon the matter refuſing, and " paſſing a public act and declaration againſt the Covenant, with " ſuch invincible arguments of the illegality, wickedneſs and per- " jury contained in it, as no man hath ever ventured to anſwer, " nor is it indeed to be anſwered, but muſt remain to the world's " end, as a monument of the learning and courage, &c. of that " excellent place, *againſt the higheſt tyranny and malice that was ever* " *exerciſed over any nation*; theſe famous Commiſſioners only an- " ſwered it by expelling all thoſe who refuſed to ſubmit to their " juriſdiction and take the Covenant.—Whereupon that deſola- " tion being made, they placed in their rooms the moſt notorious " factious *Preſbyterians*, in the government of the ſeveral Colleges " or Halls, and ſuch others of the ſame leaven in the fellowſhips " and ſcholarſhips of thoſe whom *they had expelled*, without any " regard to the ſtatutes of the ſeveral founders, and the incapa- " cities of the perſons that were put in.—The OMNIPOTENCE of " an *Ordinance of Parliament*, confirmed all that was this way " done; and there was no farther contending againſt it."

[To be continued.]

SAVANNA, (Georgia) Feb. 21.

The General Aſſembly of North-Carolina have appointed the laſt Friday and Saturday in March next for the election of delegates, to meet in convention on the firſt Monday in July, to deliberate and determine on the new Fœderal Conſtitution, and, if approved of by them, to ratify the ſame on behalf of that ſtate.

A young man we are informed was killed and ſcalped on Wedneſday the 13th inſt. near Belcher's mills, on GreatOgechee, but whether by white or red ſavages is not known.

Feb. 28. The Auguſta paper of the 16th inſt. ſays, " We hear from Greene county, that on Saturday the 2d inſt. the Indians killed Capt. Autry, near Richland Creek.

March 6. We are informed from good authority, that on the 28th ult. the honorable the Executive were pleaſed to order Col. Armſtrong's regiment of ſtate troops to protect the counties of Glynn, Camden, Liberty and Chatham, and that they are now on their march.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 26.

A correſpondent recommends to the attention of the landholders of Pennſylvania, eſpecially thoſe who own unimproved lands, heavily timbered, the method of making POT-ASH practiſed by the farmers of Ruſſia and Sweden, as related in Poſtlethwaite's Dictionary, and the 2d edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. They will find a method of clearing their lands of timber, profitable to themſelves, and very beneficial to the commerce of the ſtate. It is believed, that a profit greater than our impoſt might be made by attention to this article. The people of New-York have long enjoyed the benefits ariſing from it, and as it ſerves for a remittance to Europe, great ſums are kept in the ſtate, which would otherwiſe be exported.

We learn that the good people of Delaware have obtained a model of a machine, that *weaves* cotton cloth by a water wheel, after the manner of the Engliſh, and that they are now procuring the carding and ſpinning machines lately introduced into this city. As the ſouthern parts of their ſtate will raiſe cotton, they will have the means of that valuable manufacture within themſelves. On fœderal principles we rejoice at theſe advantages of our ſiſter ſtate. It is hoped every ſtate, whoſe climate, ſoil and population admits of it, will cultivate that invaluable raw material.

It is ſaid the crop of flax this year is much the largeſt ever known, and that our fellow citizens throughout Pennſylvania are ſo zealous in ſupporting domeſtic manufactures, that they will not ſell, but are determined to work up all their flax. Such œconomy and induſtry will render taxes as light as feathers, compared with what they were in the hour of diſſipation and extravagance.

All the petitions againſt the new conſtitution have now been preſented to the legiſlature. Taken together, the petitioners are much fewer than thoſe in the city and county of Philadelphia only, who petitioned in favor of it within a few days after it was publiſhed. They can do the conſtitution no injury, for they are not ſigned by one twentieth part of the people of the ſtate.

How truly republican, ſays a correſpondent, is the conduct of the minority of Connecticut. After a fair inveſtigation and adoption of the Conſtitution, the moſt perfect harmony prevails between the gentlemen who formerly divided on the queſtion. Equally honorable is the conduct of the minority of Maſſachuſetts. We hope the ſame harmony will take place in Pennſylvania.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated March 18, 1788.

" I have no doubt but that the conſtitution will be adopted by New-Hampſhire.

" I dont ſee ſo much virulence and illiberal party zeal from any part of the union, nor indeed from all the other ſtates together, as from Pennſylvania. The great queſtion before the people can and ought to be determined, without ſo much perſonal abuſe as is exhibited in your gazettes. The conſtitution ought to be examined by its own merits and demerits, and not by thoſe of the members of the Fœderal Convention, or of any other Aſſembly. A charge has been made by ſome of your writers againſt the conſtitution, that if the ſyſtem is adopted, it will operate as a diſcharge to all perſons who are indebted to the United States, and ſeveral gentlemen are held up as debtors to the union. This is a miſchievous, and, I think, a very uncandid conſtruction. Nothing but the ſpirit of party could have originated it, againſt expreſs clauſes in the conſtitution to the contrary. I have been, however, ſurprized, that inſtead of attempts to exculpate the perſons charged as defaulters, ſome perſon has not thought proper to expoſe this egregious miſconſtruction, and degrade its authors, by ſtating the truth. Independent of the clauſes in the 3d ſect. of the 4th article, as a body politick, the United States may recover their debts; and it is in this ſenſe only they are entitled under the *preſent* confederation, for there is no particular clauſe in *that inſtrument* on this part."

Extract of a letter from Georgia, received by the brig Phœbe, captain M'Cullougb, arrived on Saturday laſt 6 days from Savanna.

" Gen. Clark lately fell in with a conſiderable body of Indians, who were defeated after a ſhort conflict.

" A body of 300 of them attacked a fort on the Oconees, and were repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

" They are well armed and have lately received a great ſupply of military eſſentials from Penſacola."

On Monday evening, the 17th inſtant, departed this life, in the 32d year of his age, JOHN BAYNTON, Eſquire, and on the Thurſday following his remains were interred in the Epiſcopal grave-yard in Arch-ſtreet, attended by a large number of reſpectable citizens.

He was warmly attached to the rights of mankind, and in the conteſt with Great-Britain was among the firſt who ASSOCIATED for the defence of the liberties of America. In the winter of 1776 he marched to the Falls of Delaware, and bore a part in that memorable campaign.

Juſt and pure in his principles, eaſy and amiable in his manners, and firm and manly in his whole deportment, he was eſteemed and beloved by all who knew him. In the relations of a ſon and brother, his conduct was marked with thoſe elevated degrees of duty and affection, which can only be admired and felt, but not deſcribed. During a painful and lingering illneſs, he exhibited uncommon fortitude and patience, and at laſt reſigned his life with compoſure into the hands of his Creator.---- " Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the letter end of that man is peace."

On Saturday, the 22d inſt. departed this life, at Coventry, in Cheſter county, after a lingering and painful illneſs, which he bore with manly fortitude, CHARLES WILLING, Eſquire.

Of this gentleman it may truly be ſaid, that his deportment, in the various relative duties of life, was amiable. The urbanity of his manners, and integrity of his mind, deſervedly endeared him to his friends---His remains, attended by a reſpectable concourſe of his fellow citizens, were, on Sunday laſt, depoſited in Chriſt-Church burying ground in this city.

By a veſſel from Cape-Francois we are informed of the death of Captain JOHN HAR, who, on his paſſage from the Weſt-Indies in a brig, was ſwept off the deck in a heavy ſea, near our coaſt, and periſhed: the brig put back to the Weſt-Indies.---Of this worthy man, who had ſailed out of this port 20 years, we are authoriſed to ſay, that afflictions and misfortunes have for a ſeries of years conſtantly attended him, and the cup of bitterneſs allotted for his draught was full indeed. But, thanks to Heaven! he was favored with a temper and diſpoſition to bear all with ſuch reſignation and fortitude as proved him to be a man. In the character of a huſband he was amiable and beloved. In the character of a citizen, it may with juſtice be ſaid, that there was not the moſt trifling blemiſh to be found. And although he had no children of his own, yet, as a ſtep-father he univerſally acted with ſuch tenderneſs and affection, that it alone would inſure to him the laſting well-wiſhes and remembrance of his friends and all who knew him.---A friend, who is deeply affected at his unhappy fate, offers this ſmall teſtimony of regard to his worthy memory.

FOR THE *PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.*

On the FUNDING SYSTEM.

FROM the beſt eſtimate that can be made at preſent, it appears the ſtate of Pennſylvania has, without any authority, aſſumed *one million four hundred and forty ſix thouſand three hundred and ſixty-eight dollars* more than her proportion of the public debt of the United States; and it is now very evident ſhe cannot ſupport the load, and that the *whole debt* muſt *revert* to the United States, at leaſt on the adoption of the *new government*, if not before. Becauſe, if the ſyſtem was ſuffered to continue, it would be injurious to the ſtate, and alſo to the union, as our citizens would be thereby unequally burthened, and the plan would ſtand in the way of ſuch meaſures as muſt be fallen upon to reſtore national credit. The principal of what is called the funded debt of Pennſylvania (after deducting the trifling ſum of eighty odd thouſand pounds paid into the land-office) is about *two million three hundred and three thouſand nine hundred and forty pounds*; the annual intereſt of which is *one hundred and thirty-eight thouſand two hundred and thirty-ſix pounds*. Beſides, ſhe has a great quantity of other debts, ſome of which alſo bear an intereſt.

I would aſk, how or where the ſtate is to find money to pay ſuch an enormous intereſt, when it is agreed upon all hands that the *impoſt duties and exciſe* will have to be given up to Congreſs; and there is as little reaſon to believe ſhe can retain her funding tax?---More eſpecially, as we are told by the committee of ways and means in the General Aſſembly now ſitting, *that there will be* (with all theſe means in operation) *a deficiency in the revenues of the ſtate, for the preſent year* 1788, *of £ 73,774, excluſive of the requiſitions of Congreſs*. And it is well known the treaſury is by no means able to diſcharge the engagements of the ſtate with any degree of regularity, and that there is a continual ſcramble for intereſt and every other demand; notwithſtanding " the taxes are collected with decent punctuality," and the people can pay them, and all debts due to the ſtate, at a difference of 50 per cent. below ſpecie.

I know it will be anſwered, in fact it has been already aſſerted by ſome of the framers of and friends to the ſyſtem, that the annual intereſt of the debt in queſtion muſt be ſet off againſt the *annual demands* of the union; which, together with the preſent funding tax of £ 76,945 17 6, and the arrearages of taxes due, will not only be ſufficient, " but leave a ſurplus, out of which the requiſitions of the United States for the payment of intereſt may be diſcharged." Much depends upon the ſolution of this queſtion; for if the ſtate cannot have this annual credit, the whole fabric muſt fall to the ground, even by their own calculations.

The author of a late *little* pamphlet ſpeaks of ſtate requiſitions and quotas. This is framing the ſubject to his own ideas; for who, but himſelf, ever thought of quotas or requiſitions under the propoſed government, which in point of revenue has it in view to *conſolidate* the whole into one great national fund? Or does he wiſh to make us believe, that all the other ſtates in the union muſt conform to the plans and convenience of a few people in Pennſylvania?

It was the duty of the legiſlature to adopt meaſures for the relief of the public creditors, *until Congreſs ſhould be veſted with power to make proviſion for the debts of the union*; but it was improper to go further, and they ſhould therefore have let the funding ſyſtem remain as it ſtood under the act of the 16th of March, 1785. But it is ſaid, " the requiſition of Congreſs of September 1785 made ſome alterations neceſſary, in order to avoid interfering with continental regulations." The truth is, the legiſlature did not chuſe to comply with the requiſition in the way directed by Congreſs, but in ſuch manner as beſt ſuited their own plans; hence aroſe the exchange of certificates, by what was called *a loan to the ſtate*.

The little regard paid by the ſtates to the authority of Congreſs has done infinite injury to this country, and at the ſame time affords the cleareſt proofs of the weakneſs and inſufficiency of the preſent government to carry into execution ſuch reſolutions or laws, as are neceſſary for the ſupport of the union. If Congreſs had power to call forth the reſources of the thirteen ſtates without obſtruction, they could then, and not till then, frame a ſyſtem of revenue and finance that would reſtore public credit, and enable them to do equal juſtice to all their citizens. But if individual members of the union ſhall have it in their power to with-hold ſupplies to the fœderal treaſury until they obtain diſcounts of ſelf-created claims, there will be an end to the whole buſineſs, and of all national government. If it was poſſible that Pennſylvania could be ſaddled with ſuch an unjuſt load of debt (I call it unjuſt, becauſe it is not only an over-proportion, but we have adopted a great quantity belonging to citizens of other ſtates; and beſides, the ſyſtem is anti-fœderal, and therefore unwarrantable) and which in all probabilty could never be paid, our poſterity would have reaſon to curſe the *ſpeculation* to the lateſt ages; eſpecially when they beheld that the whole domeſtic debt beſides was ſunk by proper and conſtitutional means. But we have reaſon to hope, that a wiſe and impartial Congreſs will be their faithful *guardians*.

I do not mean, by any thing I have ſaid, that the public creditors in Pennſylvania ſhould not receive what they are juſtly entitled to.---But at the ſame time I am for having it done in the way that will be moſt advantageous both for the ſtate and its citizens, and the union at large, viz. *By one uniform plan of taxation and revenue, that ſhall produce an united fund and equal burthen upon all the citizens of the thirteen ſtates*. The debt was contracted upon the credit of the whole, and there is no other way in which it can be paid, conſiſtent with juſtice and true national or fœderal principles, but the one which has been juſt mentioned.

Let us take a ſhort view of the ſituation in which we may ſuppoſe theſe affairs will ſtand, immediately after the adoption of the propoſed government.

Congreſs will then enforce an immediate compliance with all paſt requiſitions, the neglect of which has been ſo long and ſo juſtly complained of, and upon an eſtimate of the debts and revenues of the union, can determine whether it will be neceſſary to levy a tax, in addition to the duties on commerce, for the ſupport of government, payment of the public debt, and other neceſſary expenditures.

An efficient government will *reſtore confidence*, and there cannot remain a doubt but Congreſs will be able, in caſe they ſhould think it proper, not only to prolong the payment of the inſtalments of the foreign debt, but to procure a new loan at 3 or 4 per cent. per annum as a temporary relief, until their revenues are brought properly into operation.

But it may be ſaid, they have been for ſome time in the way of diſcharging the intereſt of the domeſtic debt in other certificates, called indents, or facilities, which it is likely may be continued, and that no other proviſion will be made but that and the ſales of weſtern territory, at leaſt for ſome time, or until the intereſt on certificates is brought up even, that is, paid to an equal period.---This is ſuppoſing the worſt that can poſſibly happen; but admitting it ſhould be the caſe, what will be the conſequence? Under the exiſting requiſitions, the intereſt has been ordered to be paid in this way to the firſt of January, 1787, and the different ſtates have been called upon from year to year to levy their proportions thereof in taxes. Notwithſtanding, only three ſtates, that we know of, have made the proviſion required, which is the cauſe of the intereſt being ſo low in value. But under a government poſſeſſing energy to effect the great and neceſſary purpoſes of the nation, proviſion will be made for the redemption of theſe certificates by the due collection of a general tax, to be levied throughout the United States for that particular purpoſe.

We may ſuppoſe that the ſtates who have complied with the aforeſaid requiſitions have paid their proportions of indents into the continental treaſury, and therefore the delinquent ſtates muſt comply in like manner, ſo as to be on a footing with thoſe who have done their duty. In which caſe ample proviſion will be made for the redemption of all certificates, iſſued for intereſt due previous to the firſt of January, 1787; and this will make ſaid indents in a ſhort time much more valuable to the holders than they are at preſent, and perhaps equal to the *paper money* of Pennſylvania.

It is poſſible the preſent body will make one more requiſition before the meeting of the *new Congreſs*; but whether they will order the domeſtic intereſt for the year 1787 to be paid in real money, or indents, cannot as yet be determined; but I think we may eaſily conclude, that *no more paper* will be thrown into circulation.

Pennſylvania is now in the payment of a half year's intereſt *that was due laſt October*, and may poſſibly *begin* to pay another in the courſe of the current year (after the treaſurer has done with the preſent half year, and collected £ 20000 of the paper money for burning) and which it is likely will be the laſt we can think of diſcharging under the preſent ſyſtem.

I ſhall conclude for the preſent, by offering the following poſition for the conſideration of ſuch perſons as may chuſe to examine it impartially.

That under a government poſſeſſing power to call forth the reſources of the thirteen ſtates for the eſtabliſhment of a fœderal fund, the intereſt of the debt will be better paid, and public credit more effectually reſtored and ſupported, and *with greater eaſe to the people*, than by any ſtate ſyſtems that can poſſibly be deviſed.

A PUBLIC CREDITOR.

Philad. 24th March, 1788.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1788.

NOTICE.

IF JOHN COOK, Son of JOHN COOK, carpenter and joiner, of the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen, in the Borough of Southwark, in the Kingdom of Great-Britain, by Sarah his wife, and alſo grandſon of MOSES BYWATER, of the ſame place, potter, all of whom are deceaſed, be living, and will apply to Meſſieurs HEWES and ANTHONY, of Philadelphia, DANIEL M'CORMICK, of New-York, or PATRICK JEFFRY, of Boſton, he will hear of ſomething much to his advantage; or if any perſon can give any account of him, it will be eſteemed a favor.

On Wedneſday, the ninth of April, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, will be ſold by public vendue, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A Certain Plantation and tract of Land, in Benſalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 150 acres, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David German. There is a good frame dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame.

Alſo two convenient three ſtory brick houſes, one of them the ſouth-weſt corner of Fourth and Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, which has lately been raiſed, and is in compleat repair; the other, adjoining the firſt in Fourth-ſtreet, new and nearly finiſhed. The lot on which both houſes are erected contains in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 34 feet and an half, and in length or depth on ſaid Saſſafras-ſtreet 49 feet and an half; ſubject to an apportionate yearly ground-rent of five pounds per annum. They will be ſold either ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The titles to both the land and houſes are indiſputable. For terms, at private ſale, apply to the Widow CATHARINE SHAFFER, CHRIST. KUCHER. F. A. MUHLENBERG, JOHN FROMBERGER, or THOMAS FORREST.

The conditions, at public ſale, will be made known at the time and place above-mentioned.

JOHN PATTON, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over ſhot griſt mill and oyl mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt mill and ſaw mill, in Liken's valley, on Wioneſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600, or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt mill and ſaw mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſquire, and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

THE original Letters I ſend you for publication, and which will be left in your hands for inſpection, afford one proof amongſt a thouſand, that the indefatigable Monſter, The CENTINEL, *is endued with a zeal and activity in every work of miſchief always commenſurate with its extent; for who but himſelf, to ſerve any cauſe whatever, would condeſcend to a correſpondence with one of the ſoureſt, narroweſt, and moſt illiterate creatures in the ſtate.*

X.

Philadelphia, 7th March, 1788.

DEAR SIR,

LAST Tueſday the poſt from New-England brought ſad tidings for ſome folks here. The Convention of New-Hampſhire, it ſeems, by 70 *againſt*, and 40 *for*, have adjourned till 17th June. Had the final adjuſtment of the new ſyſtem been put, it would have been rejected by a great majority. The friends of it, therefore, to let it fall eaſily, propoſed the adjournment, and the others gave way. This diſaſter we conſider as fatal to the buſineſs. So do its advocates here, and they are in the dumps, and ſome of the members of the General Convention are apologiſing for their conduct. Before this news came, the party was up in the ſkies, as their behaviour ſeemed to expreſs. Yet their ſucceſs at Boſton was ſo moderated by the propoſitions for amendment, which, however ſuperficial, broke the ſanctity of the new Conſtitution. Beſides, the preſident of the Boſton Convention, *Hancock*, has written to our Aſſembly, ſending their doings and the amendments, and deſiring, that this ſtate would adopt ſimilar amendments.—On the whole, as New-York is not likely to concur; nor Virginia, tho' General W. lives there; nor Rhode-Iſland; and as N. Carolina Convention meets not till 17th July, and will be much ſwayed by Virginia; as Maryland is much divided, if not on the whole againſt; I have no doubt there will be another General Convention. Georgia acceded to it, becauſe preſſed by an Indian war, and wanted aid immediately.

Failing, the conſpirators againſt equal liberty will have much deceit and wicked conduct to anſwer for. They have ſeduced the poſt-officers to ſtop all news-papers from ſtate to ſtate, that contained inveſtigations of their plan, ſo that the diſſent of the minority of Pennſylvania did not get to Boſton before their Convention roſe. Every little town furniſhed a flaming account, like thoſe of Carliſle, Bethlehem, &c. aſſerting how much the people of their place and neighbourhood approved the new plan. Theſe were circulated and re-printed from Georgia to New-Hampſhire, with parade. This deceived the people into a notion that there was a general approbation. In Virginia, at this moment, from the ſuppreſſion of intelligence and by falſe letters, it is generally ſuppoſed that the oppoſition in Pennſylvania had vaniſhed; and at Boſton, the news of the diſturbances at *Carliſle* reaching Boſton, before the Convention there roſe, the whole was confidently denied. As the Convention of Maſſachuſetts was finiſhing, a veſſel is made to arrive at a port 15 miles off, with account that N. Carolina had adopted, tho' that Convention ſits not before July. Again, as the Convention of New-Hampſhire was near finiſhing, this falſhood is newly publiſhed at Newport in Rhode-Iſland, and another veſſel pretended, to ſeduce another adoption. Theſe are but a ſpecimen of theſe arts and inventions. But a lying tongue is but for a moment. The people every where will ſee and feel their frauds. Yet theſe are generally the doings of the firſt men in many of the ſtates. I ſay nothing of the fraud of calling Conventions haſtily in all the New-England ſtates, ſave Rhode-Iſland, which has called none, in New-Jerſey, in Pennſylvania and Delaware. In the ſouthern ſtates (all except Georgia) the calls of Conventions have been deliberate and diſtant; ſo in New-York. I am glad of the proſpect we have, becauſe it will prevent the danger of confuſion and bloodſhed. For if nine ſtates had been nominally led into the plan, while the body of the people in many of them were ſtill averſe, civil war muſt have enſued, as the Conſpirators would have endeavoured to ſet their ſcheme in motion, without funds to ſupport the neceſſary ſtanding army. This danger now ſeems to be over, for which we ought to be thankful.

In Cumberland county all are againſt it, except a ſmall group in Carliſle, and a few, very few, ſcattered in the country. This ſmall group, in October, met and cenſured their county repreſentatives for attempting the breaking up of the late General Aſſembly, to prevent the calling of the people of every county eaſt of Bedford to elect Convention in nine or ten days; with other matters favoring the new plan. Theſe were paraded in the Carliſle Gazette as the ſenſe of the people, and by the party publiſhed here and elſewhere. The county reſented it, and warned theſe men not to repeat the artifice. Yet on the 25th December the ſame people attempted to rejoice on occaſion of the adoption by the Convention of Pennſylvania. They were hindered: ſome blows enſued. Next day the ſame men, armed, made another eſſay; they were over-powered, and the effigies of two leading members of Convention were burned in contempt. Upon this, a letter with many affidavits was diſpatched to Mr. M'Kean, preſſing his warrants for 20 perſons, charged with riots; among others Juſtice Jordan. The buſineſs being irkſome, Mr. M'Kean, alledging it was indelicate for him to act where he was ill-uſed, perſuaded Mr. Atlee, and laboured me to ſend up our warrant. I repreſented the danger of riſquing inſult to our precept, adviſing delay, and the rather, as no haſty ſteps had been taken to bring the city rioters to juſtice. Mr. A. and Mr. Ruſh ſent up their warrant. It lay ſome time in Carliſle, unexecuted, to bring the accuſed to ſubmit and aſk pardon. Nothing being done however, in this way, about 26th of February the ſheriff was ſet to work. Eight or nine refuſing to give bail, they were impriſoned. By the laſt accounts from Harriſburg, large numbers were aſſembled, from York and Dauphin, as well as Cumberland, to ſet the priſoners at large. This gives much uneaſineſs to the Conſpirators here. Even the Chief Juſtice, 'tis ſaid, had before the news came conſented to drop the proſecution, as the members of Council feared the event. But he wrote to Mr. Atlee too late, if he has written. We hope no further miſchief will enſue; tho' the Conſpirators in Carliſle told Mr. M'Kean in their letter, they feared that their dwellings would be pulled down. Here, in October, we were forced to hold our tongues, leſt well dreſſed ruffians ſhould fall upon us. At this day the caſe is otherwiſe. Yet many are ſtill ſilent, leſt, the new plan being adopted, they might hereafter be ruined for oppoſing. Since it was commonly ſafe from immediate attack, ſome of us have been open and avowed, and riſqued all the malice of theſe men. The common people are latterly too much of our opinions to hurt us. Indeed, none but *gentlemen mobs* have been active in Philadelphia.

In Montgomery, the current of the county is againſt the plan, the friends of it are ſilent; Berks very few, who favour it; the ſame in Dauphin. In the town of Lancaſter there is a party, but few elſewhere in the county. In York, the oppoſers are very numerous. In Franklin they are the great body of the people. In Bedford and in the overhill counties very few are for it. Of Northumberland I can ſay little. Our friends in Bucks and Cheſter are much increaſed. The Quakers are changed generally. The ſolid Quakers here greatly diſlike it; but they do not intermeddle. Their young people favour it, and in this city, Baltimore, New-York, Boſton, &c. there is a majority for it; moſt ſo in Boſton. *Shays* inſurrection has been made a great engine of terror to diſpoſe people of that country to receive chains, if the weſtern counties can be kept down. Shays and his adherents were rouſed to what they did by exceſſive taxes; perhaps contrived to diſpoſe the New-England ſtates to receive the new ſyſtem, to which they would otherwiſe be averſe.

Since writing the foregoing, we have accounts from Carliſle, that about 1000 armed men appeared there, and demanding of the ſheriff to open the priſon, ſet at liberty the perſons charged as rioters, and burned the commitment. The inhabitants of the town, in the mean while, kept cloſe within their houſes, and the armed men ſoon went away without doing any thing further. Mr. James Hanna, a conſtitutionaliſt, attorney at law at Newtown, was this day very unexpectedly choſen to ſucceed Colonel Hart, as recorder of deeds and regiſter of wills of Bucks county. Mr. Dubois, nephew of Mr. Henry Wynkoop, was a competitor, yet, to the ſurprize of every body, and aſtoniſhment of Gerardus Wynkoop, Hanna had 36 votes, and Mr. Dubois but 26. Mr. Irwin, ſon of Arthur Irwin, of Tinicum, in Bucks county, had 5 votes.

The peculiar reaſon why the party for the new conſtitution is large here, is the ſupreme influence of the Bank, the weight of Mr. Morris, the bankrupt and dependent ſtate of the traders generally, the hopes that by giving large powers to Congreſs, no foreign ſhip will be allowed to carry off the rice, tobacco, flour, &c. but it ſhall be limitted to American bottoms. Theſe, and a vain deluſion, that preſent diſtreſs, cauſed by too large uſe and conſumption of foreign goods, and the conſequent ſhipping off of ſpecie, would be relieved. At Boſton all ranks have been taught to believe it would be a cure for every ſore; ſo infatuated are the inhabitants.

The Aſſembly is not doing much. A ſhort ſeſſion is talked of. A day has been ſpent on the ſubject of Wyoming, but to no purpoſe. R. Morris is abſent in Virginia. He has been there ſome months. Our river is yet ſhut, but this cannot laſt above a day or two.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
GEO. BRYAN.

To Mr. John Ralſton,
Allen townſhip, Northampton County.

P. S. We learn by Mr. Ellicot, late a Commiſſioner for Pennſylvania in running the lines between us and Virginia, that beyond doubt Maryland will reject the new conſtitution of the general government. He is juſt come from Baltimore.

Philadelphia, 12th March, 1788.

DEAR SIR,

I WROTE a letter addreſſed to you on Saturday, the 8th inſtant. It contained a ſtate of preſent intelligence as to the deſigned conſtitution of the United States. But there was a miſtake in giving the vote of New-Hampſhire adjournment till June. Inſtead of 70 to 40, it was 56 for and 51 againſt; which ſhews its advocates nearly eſcaped a ſudden rejection. The other numbers, 70 to 40, were the eſtimated ſize and ſtrength of the parties, of the advocates and oppoſers. Thoſe in favour of the plan cry out, that the others came fettered with inſtructions; yet this baſe practice was begun by their friends in Pennſylvania. The place where the Convention of New-Hampſhire ſits on the 17th June is Concord, 100 miles farther inland, as I am told, than Exeter, where this body ſat, which bodes no good to the *federal* party, as they falſely call themſelves.

Saturday a perſon arrived by the ſtages from North-Carolina. He aſſures that there is no doubt that the new plan will be rejected by that ſtate.

The Conſpirators are fully detected in ſtopping the tranſmiſſion of intelligence from ſtate to ſtate by tricks in the poſt-offices. Being charged with it early in February, they ſtifly denied it. It is at length become too palpable to all. Sure no buſineſs of a public nature has proceeded upon ſuch baſe tricks of fraud and ſurprize!

I am, dear Sir, with compliments to all friends,
Your very obedient Servant,
GEO. BRYAN.

To Mr. John Ralſton,
Allen townſhip, Northampton County.

Old Col. Hart is dead. Robert Whitehill has lately married a widow Montgomery, of Upper Octorara, Cheſter county.

BARLEY
WANTED BY
HARE and TWELLS. ‡

Montgomery county, Moreland townſhip, March 21, 1788.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons, not to take an aſſignment on a Promiſſory Note, to be paid in gold or ſilver, given by Henry Wilſon, then of Cheſter county, to Peter Crim, of Lancaſter county, for twenty-one pounds, dated November the 5th, 1781, as ſaid note has been fully diſcharged, but not given up, and I am determined not to pay it again, unleſs compelled by law. † HENRY WILSON.

WAS brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at the ſign of General Waſhington, in Vine-ſtreet, the 10th of January laſt, a light bay HORSE, taken up by John Rinker, who had him cried through the market, and proved to be the property of Mr. Stokes, near Frankford. The ſaid Stokes is deſired to come, and pay the charges and keeping, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame at public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, on the 12th day of April, 1788. † JACOB MYTENGER.
Philad. March 25, 1788.

DURHAM FURNACE.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to carry on DURHAM IRON-WORKS the enſuing ſeaſon, will have occaſion to employ a number of Wood Cutters, Colliers and other labourers. Apply at ſaid works to
March 1, 1788. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Third Month 19, 1788.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by
Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, black Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

Juſt imported from London,
By the Brig Convention, Captain Jones, and to be ſold, by
JAMES REYNOLDS,
Near the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,
A NEAT
Aſſortment of Looking-Glaſſes,
In carved and gilt, mahogany and gold, and plain mahogany frames;
Dreſſing, box, and ſwinging Glaſſes, &c. of the neweſt faſhions, and at the loweſt prices. 6 w.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 94 acres and 23 perches, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Stephen Beakes, George Garret and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of William Garret, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by
EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the third day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Connell, William Kennedy and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Andrew Patton, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the fourth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Fallowfield, containing 120 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Truman and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of William Cowan, and to be ſold, by
EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the ſeventh day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 92¼ acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſeph Pennock, a road leading to New-Caſtle, and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Charles Allen, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Joſeph Speer, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, on Tueſday, the eighth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four Meſſuages or Tenements and 300 acres of extraordinary good Land, bounded by lands of James Hannum, George Harlen and others, ſituate in ſaid townſhip. The whole ſeized, and taken in execution, as the eſtate of ſaid Speer, and to be ſold, by
EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the ninth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, containing 130 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Moode, Hugh Jordan and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of John Filſon, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS a certain Jacob Kaffer, living in South-Carolina, ſome years ago ſold to the ſubſcriber a tract of land, for which he received ſome money, and a bond for £ 50. for which he was to deliver me a good title, but has never done it; I afterwards travelled to South-Carolina to ſee him, and get my title to the land; but being doubtful whether he could give me a title, I demanded him to deliver me the money and bond back, and keep his land; this he refuſed, but promiſed me a good title; I ſtaid with him one night, and having a Rifle with me, he took a fancy to it, and promiſed to take it in part pay when he ſhould deliver the title; but before I awoke in the morning he was gone a hunting, and took my Rifle with him without leave, and I never ſaw him or the Rifle afterwards, for as winter was drawing near, I was obliged to come back to Philadelphia, without executing my buſineſs. Mean while a report was ſpread that he had no right to the land, and a neighbour of his got it ſurveyed for himſelf, ſo I have loſt the land, money and rifle, and he retains the bond, dated in 1758 or 1759. I therefore forbid all perſons taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as I will not pay it.
¶ GEORGE SHLICKER.
N. B. The ſaid bond was publiſhed in the papers 20 years ago.
March 18, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 18th inſtant, a ſervant man, named JOHN YOUNG, is a very proud, conceited, talkative fellow, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a reddiſh complexion, ſmooth faced, and has a ſcar under his right eye; ſpeaks the German language; had on, and took with him, a brown blanketing coat, black cloth double breaſted jacket, black cloth breeches, and a pair of ſtriped trowſers, black ſtockings, and a good beaver hat, with a band and buckle. He pretends to underſtand the coopering buſineſs, and may perhaps ſeek employment in that way; and profeſſes the Dutch ſtraw-baſket buſineſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any goal in this ſtate, or brings him home to his maſter, ſhall receive a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JOHN FITZWATER.
March 20, 1788.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1783.

HEWES and ANTHONY,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore, the north ſide of Cheſnut Street wharff,

A QUANTITY of excellent Molaſſes,
New-England Rum in Hogſheads and Tierces,
White Whale Oil in ſmall barrels,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Chocolate in boxes,
A few barrels of beſt Lynn's Shoes,
Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe,
100 barrels of Turpentine,
A quantity of Liverpool Salt,
Beſt Boſton Fall Mackarel,
Salmon, Shad and Herring,
Fine Wool Cards,
A few bags of Pepper,
A quantity of excellent New-England Beef,
Port Wine in pipes, and
About 20,000 feet of well ſeaſoned Mahogany.

They alſo have a commodious Houſe to let, in a good ſtand for boarders or buſineſs. 4 w.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at Jacob Comley's tavern, near Smithfield, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Plantation, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, containing about 130 acres, more or leſs, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, adjoining lands of Samuel Boutcher, Timothy Roberts, William Tillyer, and others; taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of John Boutcher, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 27th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the houſe of William Wilſon, ſituate in the townſhip of Germantown, and county of Philadelphia, about 10 miles from this city, a two ſtory Dwelling Houſe, a large Stone Griſt mill 45 by 33 feet, with two pair of ſtones, one pair burr, and the other in good repair for country work: it is in a good part of the country for griſt, and very convenient for purchaſing wheat; there is a good ſtone ſtable, and about 10 and a half acres of land, part good meadow and part woodland; likewiſe about 70 apple trees of the beſt grafted fruit: Adjoining lands of William Holgate, George Riters, Peter Rittenhouſe, and others. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a quantity of farming utenſils, and all his houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. taken in execution, as the property of William Wilſon, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1788.

ON Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-houſe in this city, will be ſold, the Shallop Hannah, with her ſails, rigging, &c. as ſhe now lies near the bridge, at the cauſeway going to Kenſington; attached as the property of Whitton Cripps. Likewiſe, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a Shallop called the Summer-Let, as ſhe now lies at Mr. Levy Hollingſworth's wharff, with all her appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of John Lewden and Benjamin Worral, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

A SMALL place where JOHN CROZER now dwells, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, Cheſter county, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, on the road from Darby to Providence and from Cheſter to Haverford, the lot contains 10 acres, with a frame dwelling-houſe, with three fire-places and cellar under part of it, with a good frame barn and ſtable, weather-boarded with cedar, a large ſhop, part of it is converted to a ſmall tenement, a well of good water in the kitchen, and a ſpring of good water on the premiſes, a good bearing orchard thereon, well ſituate for a country ſtore, or a tradeſman; the ſale to begin at one o'clock on the 31ſt day of March, on the premiſes, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

March 15, 1788. BENJAMIN THOMAS.

Cheſter county, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Nether-Providence townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, within two miles of the borough of Cheſter, whereon are a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, frame kitchen and barn, a new ſtone milk-houſe with a granary over it, on a never failing ſpring of water, within three poles of the door, an orchard of ſeveral hundred bearing trees of different ſorts of fruit, alſo about 20 acres of meadow already made; the arable land is good, and the fields well watered and under good fence; there is on the ſaid premiſes a ſufficient quantity of timber land and a moſt excellent quarry of free-ſtone, the quality of which is well known in Philadelphia and elſewhere; late the eſtate of Iſaac Weaver and Sarah his wife: ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 26th inſtant, a HORSE and MARE; the horſe is a very dark roan or black mixt with a few white hairs, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and one white hind foot, carries well, a natural trotter, throws his fore feet out, has a ſwitch tail, and carries it to the left ſide when moving, about 14 hands 3 inches high, coming 4 years old this graſs. The other a dark grey mare, or called by ſome a grey roan, much clouded or dappled about the head, the toes of her hind hoofs much worn off by knocking againſt her fore ſhoes when taken away, carries a good head, a natural trotter, about 15 hands high, coming 6 years old this ſpring, and a ſpirited creature. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and ſecures the thief or thieves in any gaol, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and returns the horſes, or gives information where they may be found, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward for each thief, and THREE POUNDS for each or either of the horſes, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN TEN-BROOK.

Alexandria, Hunterdon County, New-Jerſey, near Sterrerd's Ferry, Feb. 27, 1788.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the 20th of September laſt, a ſervant lad, named JOHN ROBESON, 16 years old, of ſmall ſtature, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, much addicted to drinking, lying and ſtealing. The above reward will be paid on ſecuring him in any goal, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, by ‡ JOHN HOPKINS.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION.

TO be SOLD, a Plantation, containing 129 acres of Land, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, about three miles from the Middle Ferry, and two from Gray's, being the place formerly belonging to Joſeph Lees, bounded on Cobb's creek, 255 perches, which affords a fall ſufficient for a mill; there are on the premiſes a two ſtory frame houſe, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn and cart-houſe, a new brick kitchen two ſtories high, with a good ſpring-houſe adjoining, and ſeveral other out-buildings; 10 acres of orchard, with 360 bearing apple-trees, beſides other fruit trees, ſuch as cherry, pear, plumb and peach-trees, the upland is divided into convenient fields, with water in ſeveral of them; there are 37 acres of woodland and 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a large garden, with a variety of trees, and flowers, the land has been manured with lime. The ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and being ſo near to Philadelphia, renders it an advantageous ſituation for attending the market. One third of the purchaſe-money being paid down, a reaſonable time will be allowed for the remainder. For terms, apply to Thomas Fiſher, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ JONAS SUPPLEE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL BRADY' late of Heidelberg townſhip, in the county of Berks, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, living in ſaid townſhip, on or before the 15th day of April next, as the ſubſcribers will certainly take the moſt effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to ſaid eſtate, if this requeſt is not complied with. All perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate may receive payment, by applying to the ſubſcribers.

GEORGE WERHEIM,)
† JACOB KLOP,) Executors.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, and his old cuſtomers in particular, that he has a large quantity of of the choiceſt kinds of fruit trees, that he by 40 years practice and experience could produce; and having a large bearing orchard of all kinds, he has wholly omitted raiſing ſuch kinds as he by experience finds to be long in bearing, and not as beneficial as ſome; and has divers times procured Cyons of the beſt kinds, he by enquiry and ſtrict examination could produce; therefore the public may depend upon being ſupplied with the greateſt quantity and aſſortment the country produces, by applying to RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. The time of planting will be from the 14th of March until the middle of April, or in the fall, from the middle of October, and ſo long as the weather permits. ¶

Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter county, between the Yellow Springs and the Turk's Head.

Salem, March 12, 1788.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, the 7th of this inſt. a certain man, named DAVID ARCHE, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 or 29 years of age, a native of New-Jerſey, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, his cloaths uncertain, he took with him a pair of Horſes and a Waggon, with ſome houſhold goods and ſundries, &c. it is ſuppoſed he is steering for Redſtone, as he has taken his wife with him and a younger brother, and has a brother ſettled at Redſtone ſome years paſt. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ARCHE, and confines him in the goal of Philadelphia, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Salem, New-Jerſey, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ BENJAMIN CRIPPS, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on about the middle of next month,

A CONVENIENT Store-Houſe, which has been occupied as ſuch for a number of years, ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, at a place called Dilworth's-town. Alſo may be rented with the ſtore, if required, a dwelling-houſe ſufficient for a ſmall family, and a good garden therewith. Any perſon deſirous to rent a part or the whole, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Third Month 8th, 1788. † LYDIA DILWORTH.

Red and White Clover, Timothy, Blue Graſs and Lucern SEEDS:

Allom, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Logwood, and divers other DYE STUFFS;
Chocolate by the box or leſs quantity,
A few kegs of freſh Raiſins,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Spices --And divers other Groceries, as uſual,

FOR SALE, BY

BENEDICT DORSEY,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Third Month 7th, 1788. ‡

March 5, 1788.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land, lying in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, 7 miles from Philadelphia, known by the ſign of the Millſtone on Haverford road, containing between 80 and 90 acres, about 20 of which is wood-land and ſome meadow; there is on ſaid premiſes a good Log houſe, with two fire-places, a good bearing orchard, and two excellent ſprings near the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‖ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Harper,

At his houſe, near the New Market, in Second-ſtreet,

COPPER in ſheets and bottoms, refined borax, pig braſs, ſeven-eighths Iriſh linen, London ſhalloons, callimancoes, crown glaſs eight by ten, pillows, jeans, jeanets, Indian jeans, corduroys, ten-penny and twenty-penny nails, ten-penny and twelve-penny brads, ſail duck, a large IRON CHEST: Alſo a NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age, regiſtered according to law, he is uſed to wait on gentlemen, and at table. §

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, a negroe girl, named VIOLET, about 16 years of age; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped lincey ſhort gown and petticoat of the ſame, a led coloured bear-ſkin cloth cloak, a good ſattin bonnet new done up, and a pair of neats leather ſhoes. Has a remarkable long foot, the mark of a burn on one of her jaws, a mark on one wriſt, and is very near ſighted. She has been gone about 4 months. Any perſon that will take up ſaid negroe, and bring her to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ ISAAC FISH.

TO BE RENTED,

ANEW two ſtory Brick Houſe, well finiſhed, a good ſtable and kitchen, a garden, and an excellent well of water, pleaſantly ſituated in the town of Newark, New-Caſtle county, ſuitable for a ſtore and keeping boarders. Alſo to be rented with or without the ſaid houſe, about 16 acres of good plough land, with an orchard and about 10 acres of meadow, all conveniently ſituated to the ſaid houſe. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given and the terms made known by the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

March 5, 1788. † JAMES BLACK.

Cheſter, March 6, 1788.

TO BE LET,

A VALUABLE Merchant-mill and Plantation, ſituated upon the navigable waters of Ridley creek, in Cheſter county, about one mile and an half diſtant from the town of Cheſter and 15 from the city of Philadelphia, the mill is furniſhed with two pair of ſtones, (one pair of which are burrs) and is well adapted for both merchant and country work, the creek being navigable from the Delaware, for veſſels capable of carrying 900 buſhels of wheat, to the mill door, where it can be taken into the mill with the greateſt facility. The Plantation contains about 60 acres, with a due proportion of meadow well watered, a good bearing orchard, all in good order, there are on the premiſes, a convenient dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, with every other neceſſary building, a dwelling-houſe and ſhop for a cooper; poſſeſſion will be given about the firſt of April next. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. † RICHARD H. MORRIS.

RUN away, on the 10th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Wright's-town townſhip, Bucks county, a certain JOSEPH GOLD, between 14 and 15 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a ragged coat, hunting ſhirt, and blue cloth trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall be entitled to a reward of TWO DOLLARS. ‡ THOMAS ATKINSON.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1788.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's meadow, in Moyamenſing townſhip, on or about the 13th of February laſt, a bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, a natural trotter. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, below Chriſtian-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

¶ BENJAMIN HUGHS.

Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, March 4, 1788.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Flower-town, an apprentice boy, named MICHAEL URVILER, a hatter by trade, this country born, ſpeaks Dutch and Engliſh, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim made, browniſh hair and complexion, thin face; had on when he went away, an old felt hat and an old brown ſailor jacket, an aſh-coloured coating ſhort under jacket, double breaſted, with white metal buttons on it and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of half-thick woollen ſtockings, blue and white mixt, a pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, with pewter buckles in them, he took with him two ſhirts. I forwarn any hatters, or any other perſons to harbour or to keep him the ſaid apprentice; whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ HENRY HENRITZY.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing ſpring, about ten acres of orchard, beſides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the reſidue of it good woodland; upon the premiſes there are erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good ſtables, ſheep-houſe, hog-pen, and a good cyder preſs and mill, all in good order, a milk-houſe with a good ſpring within 30 yards of the houſe.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, ſituate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, ſtretching along a fine ſtream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very conſiderable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract conſiſts of a rich and fertile ſoil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extenſive valley, which bids fair to become improved and ſettled to great advantage; for terms of ſale, or further information reſpecting the above tracts, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, ſurveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon ſome of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, ſituate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, ſurveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north ſide of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the ſouth ſide of ſaid Branch, oppoſite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, ſo that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Thoſe two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the ſubſcriber. For terms of ſale, as to the three laſt deſcribed parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Eſquire, at Bedford, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital Medical Library.

THE following BOOKS are miſſing. The Gentlemen who have them in poſſeſſion will oblige the Contributors, by returning them to WILLIAM GARDNER, Apothecary, at the Hoſpital.

Van Swieten's Commentaries, Vol. 7th.
Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe, Vol. 2d.
M Quere's Elements of Chemiſtry, Vol. 1ſt.
Hoffman's Works, Vol. 5th.

By order of a Board of Managers,
1ſt Mo. 28, 1788. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of

David and Matthew Duncan

Was DISSOLVED on the 1ſt day of October laſt,

ALL Perſons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requeſted to ſettle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. c t 3 m.

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